

INTIMATIONS

LOST.

A SILVER WRIST WATCH, made by Benson, London, on Saturday, at Murray Parade Ground. The finder will be rewarded on returning to F. SYME THOMSON, Care of Donwell & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, Oct. 24, 1916. 1171

WANTED.

ON THE MIDDLE LEVEL a Flat of Two or Three Rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with Kitchen and Servants' Quarters. Communicate with A. L. C. 'CHINA MAIL' Office. Hongkong, Oct. 24, 1916. 1174

WANTED.

TWO Experienced OPERATORS to take charge of large DRAG LINE EXCAVATORS in connection with Irrigation Works now under construction in Siam. Applications accompanied by copies of recent testimonials should be addressed to the Director General Royal Irrigation Department, Bangkok, Siam, stating age, experience, salary required and whether married or single. Hongkong, Oct. 23, 1916. 1165

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$2.50 per Share will be paid to shareholders on the Company's Register at 21st October, 1916. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to 5th November, both days inclusive. Dividend Warrants may be obtained at the Hongkong Office, Queen's Building, on THURSDAY, 9th November, 1916. By Order of the Board of Directors, R. M. DYER, Chief Manager. Hongkong, Oct. 24, 1916. 1170

REGAL RECORDS

BY BILLY WILLIAMS (COMEDIAN).

- 9000 (When Father Papared the Parlour (Don't Go Out With Him To-night)
- 9002 (Rosetta The Man That Buriel Flanagan)
- 9008 (Where The Crowd Goes Let's Have a Song on The Gramophone)
- 9007 (I Keep on Tiddling Along (Cohen)
- 9009 (Let's All Go Mad Take Me Where There Are No Eyes About)

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11700 & 11701, Queen's Road.

H. W. WILSON, Editor.

INTIMATIONS

The list will be closed on or before 11th November, 1916.

HONGKONG GOVERNMENT SIX PER CENT. WAR LOAN OF 1916.

ISSUE OF \$3,000,000 HONGKONG CURRENCY SIX PER CENT. BONDS, to be authorized by the War Loan Ordinance 1916.

The Proceeds of the Loan will be handed over to the Imperial Government as a War Contribution from the Colony of Hongkong.

The Principal and Interest of this Loan are guaranteed by the Government of Hongkong and are secured by the Revenues of the Colony.

Price of Issue—\$100 Per Cent.

Interest payable—1st May and 1st November.

First Coupon for full six months interest payable—1st May 1917.

Principal repayable at par on—1st November 1928, or, at the option of the Government of Hongkong, principal may be wholly or partially repaid at any time after fifth year by drawings of Bonds.

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, HONGKONG.

The Bonds will be issued in denominations of \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000, payable to Bearer with half yearly interest coupons attached payable 1st May and 1st November, at the office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hongkong.

The first coupon will be attached to Scrip Certificates which will be exchanged later for definitive Bonds.

This loan will be free from any local taxation as regards both principal and interest.

Applications will be received by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hongkong, from whom the necessary printed forms can be obtained. Such applications must be for \$100 or any multiple thereof and be accompanied by a deposit of 25% of the amount applied for.

Applications may be accepted in whole or in part, and in the event of partial allotment the surplus amount paid as deposit will be appropriated towards the payment of instalments due on allotment.

The Government has the right to refuse any application.

Payment will be required as follows:

- 25 per cent. on application
25 " " allotment (4th Dec. 1916).
25 " " 20th December, 1916.
25 " " 17th January, 1917.

In case of default in the payment of any instalment at its due date, the deposit and instalments previously paid will be liable to forfeiture.

Scrip Certificates, with coupon attached for the first half year's interest due on 1st May 1917, will be issued after payment of the instalment due on allotment, and such certificates, when fully paid, will be exchangeable for Bonds when Bonds are ready for delivery.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Hongkong, 24th October, 1916. 1176

CANTON KOWLOON RAILWAY.

TENDERS for the Supply of LIQUORS and REFRESHMENTS at the Terminal Stations at Tai Sha Tau and Kowloon and on all Trains on the above Railway.

It is hereby notified that SEALED TENDERS, which should be clearly marked "TENDERS FOR THE SALE OF REFRESHMENTS AND LIQUORS ON THE CANTON KOWLOON RAILWAY" will be received at the Head Office of the British Section at Kowloon, and at the Office of the Managing Director at Tai Sha Tau until Noon of SATURDAY, November 4th.

Forms of Tender and full particulars may be obtained at the Head Office of the British Section at Kowloon or the Head Office of the Chinese Section at Tai Sha Tau.

The Railway does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

H. P. WINSLOW, Manager, British Section.

WEN TEE CHANG, Managing Director, Chinese Section.

Kowloon, 24th Oct. 1916. 1176

JIN'S NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

THERAPION No. 4

THERAPION No. 5

THERAPION No. 6

THERAPION No. 7

THERAPION No. 8



"LEADING THE WAY"

"CAPSTAN" MIXTURE

"THE SKIPPER'S FAVORITE"

W. D. & H. O. WILLS.

BRISTOL and LONDON.

EXIT SCHENCK.

EXILED GERMAN BARON LEAVES ATHENS.

"ALLIES HAVE BEEN MY BEST FRIENDS," HE SNEERS.

The Special Correspondent of the The Daily Chronicle writing from Athens last month:—

Baron Schenck zu Schweinsburg, the famous German propagandist, who once lived in Athens and the scene of his labours for the Fatherland since the beginning of the war, had farewell to Greece this evening at 7 o'clock.

The good little ship Margaria is by now carrying him and some of his companions in the Kaiser's propaganda towards Kavala, from which port, the company will proceed to Bulgaria and so home.

The small party which left to-night included several ladies, and is the first consignment of repatriated propagandists who are being expelled under the terms of the Powers' recent Note.

I rowed out to the Margaria, at the Pireus, in company with an American colleague, who, while I looked round the ship, took occasion to interview the Baron, who cheered by a small crowd of his sympathisers and co-workers, was already on board chatting with a select company of fellow exiles.

The boat was guarded by gendarmes and soldiers.

success!

"Are you satisfied with your work in Athens?" was the first question the American journalist asked.

"Up to a certain point I am very well pleased," was the Baron's reply.

"Have you been able to carry your work forward to a satisfactory point?"

"Oh, yes," said the Baron in a sighing tone, "thanks to the able assistance of the Allies I have succeeded far beyond my expectations."

"To what do you consider your present defeat is due?"

"To sheer mass."

"Mass of numbers or of money?"

"Of both."

"Have the Allies spent as much money as you have?"

"Oh, much more, and indeed if you could see my Budget you would be surprised at the small amount I have spent."

The Baron then went on to declare that he owed his success over a long period to German organisation and system.

"When I came here," he said, "opinion in Greece was, if not hostile, certainly not sympathetic towards Germany. The British and French could do whatever they liked. I had to begin with nothing."

"I had to build up my organisation little by little. I had to conquer trench after trench, just as our armies have conquered trench after trench."

"My work remains."

"Do you consider," the interviewer asked, "your work will die out now you are leaving?"

"Decidedly no!" was the Baron's answer. "I believe there will always remain something of my work in the hearts of the men who worked with me. You cannot build up a German organisation in the way in which a German organisation is raised in a day. It is overnight. Something is bound to remain."

"Do you believe, then, that Greece will not throw in her lot with the Allies?" the American queried.

"That depends," replied the Baron.

with a smile, "entirely upon the Allies. They have been my best asset up to now. It depends entirely upon them whether they will continue my work or not. They may use force; they may send 60 warships here; the Baron added, waving a hand to where the Allied fleet lay "but they cannot force the people to fight if they don't want to fight."

Such is Baron Schenck's view of his work. There is another.

GEORGE RENWICK.

MEDICINE IN WAR.

SIR ALFRED KEOGH ON THE VALUE OF SPECIALISATION.

We have to thank the medical profession for the fact that this, the greatest of our wars, is the first in our history in which the deaths and disabilities from disease have been fewer than those from war injuries. But from an article by Sir Alfred Keogh, the Director-General of the Army Medical Service, in the "British Journal of Surgery," it appears that not a little of the credit is due to Lord Haldane as well.

With the advent of the Imperial General Staff adequate and systematic preparation for war became possible; the uneasy and timorous policy of indecision in military medical affairs, which so often marked the years between Lord Herbert and Lord Haldane, passed away for ever. A deliberate, considered, and definite plan was formulated; finishing considerations were set aside, and a real and earnest work succeeded the trivialities of the immediately preceding years. The primary function of the Royal Army Medical Corps is the maintenance of the strength of armies in the field, through the prevention of disease. No other consideration is of equal magnitude or importance.

At the outbreak of the war the medical branch of the Army was readier for mobilisation than ever before, and been before. Besides the regular corps and nursing service, there were a Territorial Medical Corps and a Territorial Nursing Service, with reserves, and the Home Hospital Reserve was able at once to take charge of the military hospitals in this country.

After paying a tribute to the aid given by laboratory workers and the National Research Committee, Sir Alfred declares that "medicine in war has never had so fully the benefit of organised scientific research."

We find a tendency more and more to classify the wounded into groups, demanding experts in special branches of knowledge for each class. The system has evolved, and the advantages have been so apparent that it has been encouraged. I am myself convinced that the more the organisation of hospitals into special departments is issued, the greater will be the degree of efficiency reached. In such departments, research is encouraged, and knowledge acquired and diffused more readily than could otherwise have been the case. One cannot avoid an uncomfortable feeling that if hospitals in civil life had been organised on such a plan higher efficiency would have been manifest at the outset.

In a closing sentence Sir Alfred Keogh suggests that it would have made for increased efficiency if there had been an inclusive Imperial Army Service instead of a separate one for each unit of the Empire.

THE MAN WHO GETS THERE

Is the man who has blood—real rich red blood and plenty of it in his body.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

makes blood—lots of it—life giving, brain nourishing, strength-replenishing blood.

FOR ALL CHEMISTS

Patent No. 1111 and 1112

INTIMATIONS



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SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.

At the first symptom of eye-strain you should consult us. We test eyes scientifically and fit glasses to individual requirements.



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All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process, Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SHIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS

RANGE OF DOCK ON SHIP

LENGTH OF DOCK

DEPTH OF DOCK

DEPTH OF DOCK

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PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

FRIDAY,

the 27th October, 1916, at 11 a.m., at The Warehouse, Praya East

SUNDAY
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

etc., etc., etc.

therein contained.

Consisting of:—

Teakwood Wardrobe, Washstands, Dressing Tables, Single Iron Beds, Blankets and Bed Linen, Enamelled Ware, Chinese Beds, etc., etc.

Also

Sundry Hospital Requisites.

On view day of Sale.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Oct. 12, 1916. 1168

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 28th October, 1916, at 10.30 a.m., at No. 3, Barrow Terrace, Top Floor, Granville Road, Kowloon.

THE

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD

FURNITURE,

therein contained.

Comprising:—

Teakwood Suite, Overmantel, (practically new), Blackwood Teapots, Tables, Stands, etc., Engraving and Pictures, Ornaments, Dining Room Furniture, etc.

Bedroom Suite comprising Wardrobe, 2 Mirrors, Washstand with Mirror, Large Cheval Glass Toilet Table, etc., etc., Brass-mounted Double Bedstead, Bathroom Utensils, etc.

Also

Encyclopedia 16 vols. (practically new), a quantity of Books, Illustrated Papers, etc., dealing with the War, Electric Fan, and Rubber Tyred Ricksha in very good condition.

On view day of Sale.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Oct. 23, 1916. 1169

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

MONDAY,

the 30th October, 1916, at 2.30 p.m., at No. 6, Lochie Terrace, Cameron Road, Kowloon.

SUNDAY

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD

FURNITURE,

therein contained.

Consisting of:—

Oak Sideboard, Dinner Wagon (European make), Table, Chairs, Crockery and Glass Ware, etc., etc., Brass Twin Beds (practically new) Teakwood wardrobe, Bookcase, American Cloth-covered Sofa, Ice Box, Shanghai Bath, Cooking Stove and Cooking Utensils, etc.

Also

Piano in good condition. Two Sewing Machines and a Lady's Bicycle.

On view from Monday 9 a.m.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Oct. 20, 1916. 1156

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Liquidators of MESSRS. MICHENER & CO. to sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 31st October, 1916, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

ONE LARGE STEEL CABINET

BAPE WITH KEYS

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Oct. 25, 1916. 1167

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Miss R. A. MARRY to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 30th October, 1916, at 11 a.m., at Brighton House, No. 10, Arbuthnot Road, (also Entrance by Steps opposite No. 33 Wyndham Street.

Desk with Pigeon Holes, Overmantel (bevelled glass), Chiffonier,

Card Table,

Large Hanging Wardrobe, Adjustable Bed Sofa,

Upholstered and Patterned Chairs, Electric Fan and Fittings,

Sewing Machine,

A few lots of Chinese Porcelains, Bronzes, Water Colours, etc.

On view day of Sale.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Oct. 23, 1916. 1168

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

AN EARLY DATE.

The following LIGHTHOUSE GEAR

etc., etc., viz:—

One occulting apparatus, complete.

Circular wick lamps.

Spare burners.

Cylinders and wicks.

Incandescent Petrol Lamps, and

appurtenances

And

A quantity of gear pertaining to Mooring Buoys.

Also

A number of Locomotive wheels and Axles.

Further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned.

Terms:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Aug. 24, 1916. 964

FOR SALE.

AS A GOING CONCERN.

A FIRST CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL

containing:—

42 Bed Rooms,

23 Bath Rooms,

Private Dining Room, Self contained

suites of apartments, with Bath Rooms

attached. Dining Room with accom-

modation for 100 persons. Store Rooms,

Library, Servants' quarters, etc., etc.

Hot and cold water laid on throughout.

Approximate value of Furniture, etc.

about \$30,000.

A large stock of extra Linen and

Crockery all new and high class recently

imported from England.

Electric light throughout.

The Hotel is centrally located being

only a few minutes from the leading

Banks, Post Office, Ferry, etc.

To be sold as a going concern with

good will.

Further particulars may be obtained

from the Undersigned.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Oct. 10, 1916. 1101

Also

Encyclopedia 16 vols. (practically

new), a quantity of Books, Illustrated

Papers, etc., dealing with the War,

Electric Fan, and Rubber Tyred Ricksha

in very good condition.

On view day of Sale.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Oct. 23, 1916. 1169

THE NEAR EAST.

THE NEW BATTLEFIELD.

HISTORY LIKELY TO BE REPEATED.

[BY H. ASHMEAD BARTLETT.]

A brief description of the character of the country over which the operations in the Near East will take place may not be out of place at the present time.

This part of Macedonia strongly resembles the Highlands of Scotland, minus the lakes, and with open patches more susceptible to cultivation. The hills and mountains, which rise to considerable heights, in places to nearly 4,000 ft., assume no well-defined formation, but seem to have been thrown from the skies to fall at random on this troubled soil; some are well wooded and green, with small trees and shrubbery to the very summits, and others are rocky and bare, like the kopjes of South Africa; some are flat on the top, and offer plenty of room for infantry to entrench themselves; others are razor-backed, and provide but little space and no cover. On some it is easy owing to the softness of the soil, to dig entrenchments; on others, the jagged rocks defy the spade. Some possess almost precipitous slopes, whilst others are approached by gentle spurs, which form a glacis down which the defenders can pour a deadly fire on an advancing force.

The valleys vary almost as much as the hills, for some are little more than narrow ravines, and others are wide and highly cultivated. The so-called rivers are at this season of the year little more than dried-up streams, and offer but few obstacles to the passage of troops, of all arms. Scattered amongst the valleys and dales are the small villages, composed of wretched huts of mud and thatch, wherein dwell the inhabitants of this dark and blood-stained land. It is a country of infinite variety, and the very last into which a general, trained in the schools of Berlin or Paris, would choose to lead a great army. But the hardy Serbian peasants seem to revel in the very difficulties which will not be so readily overcome by the troops of the Allies.

There is not sufficient open ground to permit the development of a large force in attack at any given point; it is extremely difficult for the units of an attacking force to co-operate and to keep open their communications, and the commander even of a division has difficulty in keeping his troops under his eye, whilst the general in supreme command might gain ground at one point and be decisively defeated at another only a mile or two away, without knowing what was taking place. The nature of the ground, in fact, gives endless scope to a display of initiative on the part of subordinate commanders and to commanders of batteries, but it imposes the greatest difficulties on those in supreme command.

ADVANTAGES OF THE DEFENCE.

Almost every advantage rests with the defence. The jumbled nature of the hills provides successive lines of defence, which must be carried one after another; the dead ground provides excellent opportunities for counter-attacks, of the sudden, enfilading of an attacking force; whilst the artillery commanders have ideal positions for indirect fire everywhere at hand. There are, but few, made worthy of the name within the theatre of war. The troops, the guns, and the transport must move from point to point over rough tracks, which have been formed in the course of ages by the passage of the country folk, their flocks, their herds, and their country carts. In places these tracks fade away altogether, or else end in deep gulches through which it is difficult to drag carts and guns. Elsewhere they are so narrow and bumpy that the utmost care is required to prevent a gun or a transport wagon from being overturned; in fact, there is hardly a level stretch anywhere and all wheeled vehicles must crawl along at a snail's pace to avoid sudden and irremediable disaster.

The Serbian engineers, assisted by gangs of country folk, have done something in the course of the last three years to make these roads on the lines of communication, practical for all arms; but the toil is immense, and will take years to complete. The hilly nature of the country and the roughness of the tracks render bullock transport the only possible means of keeping an army supplied in the field. Horses are in part employed by the Serbians, but it is the sturdy, indomitable bullock, with his willing head, eager beneath the yoke, on whom the real work of keeping an immense army supplied in the field falls. Low, four-wheeled, springless country carts, similar in design, it is said, to those which followed in the wake of the Roman legions, are exclusively employed by the Serbians. They are difficult to overtake, can be easily ignited if used, and are well constructed to withstand the strain of a prolonged campaign.

It will be remembered that after peace was signed with Turkey, the Balkan States fell out amongst themselves over the division of the immense spoils.

Finally, in June, 1913, the Bulgarians made a surprise attack upon the army of any kind, on the Serbian border, who were holding a series of entrenched positions along the left bank of the Tzerna River, and, after a desperate struggle, the Serbian army was driven back to the Balkan Mountains.

At this point Rumania decided that a suitable opportunity had come to enforce her claims on certain strips of territory south of the Danube. She declared war on Bulgaria. In twenty-four hours the Rumanian engineers had thrown two huge pontoon bridges across the Danube—one at Turan Magersburg, where the bulk of the army crossed—each over 600 yards in length. The Bulgarians protested to the Powers, and announced they would make no effort to resist this new menace, and would allow the Rumanians to enter Sofia without opposition. But the affair never reached this extreme stage. The Rumanians poured over 500,000 men into Northern Bulgaria, occupied Plevna, and their cavalry patrols arrived within twenty miles of Sofia, without firing a shot. Then, pressed on all sides, Bulgaria gave in. An armistice was arranged, and the Treaty of Bucharest was signed, a settlement which was regarded by the combatants as little better than a truce.

WILL HISTORY BE REPEATED?

This is briefly the history of the events of 1913. Shall we see a repetition of them in 1916? I believe that we shall. The Bulgarians, even assisted by the remnants of the Turkish army, are not strong enough to resist an offensive from Salonika, and at the same time to hold off the pressure of half a million Rumanians from the north. I see no reason why Rumania should not throw her pontoon bridges across the Danube in 1916, as she did in 1913. There may be some resistance this time, but under cover of her heavy artillery the task should be fairly easy of accomplishment. The Bulgarians in 1913 were lacking in pontoon equipment suitable for a river of the size of the Danube. Once the Danube is crossed, there is no formidable position between the river and Sofia which could not be easily turned. The comparative smallness of the armies engaged, and the extent of the territory absolutely prohibited any extensive lines of trenches, such as cover the Western front. It would, in fact, be a procession to Sofia.

In 1913 Rumania had her neutrality forced on her by the great German drive, which cleared the Russians out of Galicia and Bukovina, and brought a victorious enemy right on to her northern frontier. She could not afford to risk an attack on Bulgaria with her northern and western frontiers thus threatened. Therefore she continued her "wait and see" policy. But this consideration no longer exists. The danger has passed for ever. The Russians are once more in possession of Bukovina, and have occupied its capital, Czernowitz, and are now threatening the plains of Hungary.

The Central Powers have lost for ever their power of making a big offensive on the scale of 1913. The stubborn and ill-informed Germans will fight till they are crushed. But we shall be able to clear up the Near East, and get rid of her foolish dupes, who backed the wrong horse, and then we shall be in a position to concentrate our entire strength against the arch-villains of the piece. Already the Turks and Bulgarians are beginning to realise how completely they misread the European situation. It will come as a great shock to Ferdinand and Enver when they find the "All Highest" has not a single division to send them in their hour of need, either of his own, or from poor, battered, ruined, tottering Austria.

The first important strategic move is to separate Bulgaria and Turkey from all communication with the Central Powers. This can only be accomplished by clearing the enemy's lock, stock, and barrel out of Serbia, and regaining possession of the Orient railway. This means an advance from Salonika up the valley of the Vardar to Skopje (late Uskub), the capital of Macedonia. From Uskub the line passes through Kumanova to Vranja on to Nish. Nish is, in fact, the strategic point of vital importance to the Allies. It is the junction of the Belgrade-Sofia-Constantinople line, with the Uskub-Salonika line. With Nish in our possession the line of communication, now open, between Berlin-Vienna-Belgrade-Sofia-Constantinople is cut, and with the Danube patrolled by our own and Rumanian gunboats not a biscuit or a cartridge can reach the Bulgarians and Turkey, who must then rely entirely on their own feeble resources.

As it will be quite impossible for Germany and Austria to send any material aid—except advice and good wishes—to their Allies in the Balkans, the Bulgarians will be driven to the alternative of having to defend Macedonia and Serbia single-handed, assisted by a few Turkish divisions, or else of abandoning the occupied territory and falling back to fortified positions within their own frontiers.

INVASION OF BULGARIA.

Once Nish is in our possession, the combined Anglo-French army can turn its attention to the invasion of Bulgaria. Two tonics were chosen by the Serbians and Greeks in July, 1913, after the utter defeat of the Bulgarians, on the Bregalnica. There is, of course, the Nish-Plovdiv route, which is the shortest to the Bulgarian capital, but the country is extremely difficult and mountainous. As the bases of our armies must, necessarily, remain at Salonika, the old route chosen by the Serbians and Greeks in 1913, will probably be found the most practical. The main line of advance is for an army based on the line Skopje-Plovdiv, with the communications open down the Vardar to Belgrade, and the same road from Plovdiv, through the Nish and Sofia, to Constantinople, within a few days' march.

From Kumanova there is the main road and railway direct to Sofia. The Kumanova-Egri-Palanka road is one of the best in Macedonia. It is practicable the whole distance for motor vehicles, and as there are no large rivers to be spanned, and damage done by the Bulgarians could be easily repaired by our engineers. There is an abundance of wood available for this purpose. In 1913, while the main Serbian army was threatening Sofia from Egri-Palanka, the Greeks had reached Djuma farther south, with a view to crossing the frontier and marching on Duppiza. But the Treaty of Bucharest put a stop to the invasion.

When Bulgaria finds she has been abandoned to her fate by Germany and Austria, also is faced with absolute ruin, which means her disappearance from the map as an independent nation, or else she must endeavour to save something from the general wreck by coming to terms as speedily as possible.

The soil is already partly prepared for a compromise. For instance, the mass of the Bulgarian peasants have always looked upon Russia as their natural protector and friend. Radko Dimitieff, their leading general, commanded a Russian army in Galicia at the start of the war, and formally repudiated his country, or rather the existing Government of his country when it declared against the Allies. There was intense indignation amongst a large section of the people who did not want to go to war against Russia or England. This was suppressed by the immediate mobilisation of the army, and by the skillful manner in which Ferdinand and his pro-German entourage managed to turn public thought away from the real issues at stake, into a more popular channel, namely, the idea of a purely local war against the Serbians to regain those territories of which the Bulgarians considered they had been unjustly deprived by the Treaty of Bucharest in 1913. It was, in fact, the hatred of Serbia which alone made war possible.

In any case, whether she comes to terms or prefers to fight to a finish, Bulgaria, deprived of Austro-German assistance, could not long withstand a joint attack from across the Danube and from Salonika. We shall then be left face to face with our one remaining enemy in the Near East, the Turk. But the collapse of Bulgaria means the collapse of Turkey. The two must stand or fall together. Once the Bulgarians are finished with, there is no position on which the Turks could make a stand, with the limited numbers at their disposal. This side of the lines of Chataldja, which are only twenty miles from Constantinople itself. Their existing frontier, the line of the Maritza, offers no facilities for defence. Their only fortress in Europe is Adrianople, which withstood a five months' siege, in 1912-1913, but which could hardly hold out a day against modern artillery.

CHATALDJA AND GALLIPOLI.

As long as the Russians are threatening Constantinople from the East, the Turks cannot withdraw a man or a gun for their last stand in Europe. Between the Maritza and the lines of Chataldja there are no positions which could not be easily turned. The last stand of the Turks in Europe must, in fact, be made at two points, the lines of Chataldja and the lines of Bulair. First, by retiring on Chataldja they must leave their army in Gallipoli isolated, as they were obliged to do in 1913 before the invasion of the Bulgarians after the Battle of Lule Burgas. The troops on Gallipoli will be entirely isolated by land, and will have only a single line of communication open with Constantinople, namely, by sea.

In 1913 the Turks successfully held off the Bulgarians and Serbians, both at Bulair and Chataldja. But it must be remembered that the Bulgarians had no navy, or submarines, to pass up the Straits of the Dardanelles, and thus command the Sea of Marmora. Our submarines created a reign of terror in the Marmora during the occupation of the Peninsula, and they should be able to pass up again when the necessity arises. This, any forces the Turks leave on Gallipoli, to hold the lines of Bulair against an army approaching from the north must, accordingly be starved into submission.

Once Gallipoli falls, we command the Straits, and the longest for sea route to Constantinople is open to us. We could send our Mediterranean Fleet up to Constantinople, together with transports, and thus turn the lines of Chataldja, if it was found impracticable to force them by a frontal attack. At the same time, it must be remembered that once our Fleet is in the Marmora, it can vitally assist an army attacking Chataldja by enfilading the whole left wing of the Turkish positions from the Bay of Bujuk-Chekmeje. The days of the Turk are certainly numbered.—"Daily Telegraph."

INTIMATIONS



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THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE RUMANIAN FRONT.

ENEMY CLAIMS IMPORTANT SUCCESSES.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 24. A German official announcement claims the capture of Predal, Rasova and Mejdin, with 75 officers and 5,000 men and 12 guns.

LONDON, Oct. 24. The German capture of 6,693 includes 9,000 taken on the 20th inst. in the Raova region.

RUMANIAN COMMUNIQUE.

A Rumanian communique states: The enemy has occupied Constantia. Our Left Wing in Dobrudja was obliged to retire toward Carnaurob.

We repulsed the enemy in Uzul Valley and on the left bank of the Alt River.

We attacked along the whole front of Oltuz, took 900 prisoners, and captured ten machine-guns.

The enemy is violently attacking Predal, Drago Slavella and the Jui Valley, and he has slightly progressed in the last-named sector.

IN THE WOODED CARPATHIANS.

FURIOUS ASSAULTS ON THE RUSSIANS.

ENEMY'S CRUSHING LOSSES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 24. Over twenty enemy battalions, including a whole Austrian Division, participated in a furious assault on Friday in the wooded Carpathians with the object of securing, regardless of cost, the heights east of Kirlibaba.

All attacks were beaten off with crushing losses. One battalion was absolutely wiped out. Another 830 strong had only 170 survivors.

The Germans are ceaselessly attacking along the Bystritsa, the only field of operations practicable for heavy and light artillery. Breaking the Russian front in the Bystritsa Valley would bring the enemy near Kimpoling and the whole Russian left flank.

The greatness of the stake explains the enemy's sacrifices.

RUSSIAN ACCOUNT OF THE DOBRUDJA RETIREMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 24. A Russian communique states that the Russo-Rumanians in Dobrudja have retired to the heights north of Constantia and Mejdin while resisting the advance of the enemy, who occupied these two points.

The enemy attacks at Orsova were repulsed.

DOBRUDJA A SECONDARY FIELD OF OPERATIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 24. Reuter is informed that Rumanian circles in London have always regarded Dobrudja as a secondary field of operations. The situation will shortly undergo a great change for the better.

The Rumanians are withdrawing behind the Danube in order to prevent the enemy securing the oil and other natural riches of the country.

FIERCE FIGHTING ON THE VARDAR.

SERBIANS TAKE FRONT LINE OF BULGARIAN TRENCHES.

LONDON, Oct. 24. A Serbian official communique states: There is heavy and fierce fighting on the Vardar. Our First Army advanced along the whole length of the front, taking the first Bulgarian trenches.

GERMAN ANXIETY ON WESTERN FRONT.

MORE DOCUMENTS CAPTURED.

LONDON, Oct. 24. Reuter's Correspondent at the French Headquarters reports that a captured document by the Chief of Artillery of General von Gallwitz's Army complains of "the terrifying number" of explosions of guns, especially field guns, and attributes it to inadequate care and unsuitable handling. The document adds: "If this is not changed immediately the funerals will not be able to keep pace with the wastage, and, immediately the result will be an appreciable falling off of our artillery power."

A similar Order from Headquarters of the First Army shows that the trouble is of long standing.

Another Order dealing with barrage fire indicates that the German shell supply is smaller than the soldiers in the front line think necessary.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, Oct. 24. General Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, says:—The ground gained yesterday in the neighbourhood of Guedecourt and Lee Boeufs has been fully secured. There has been reciprocal intermittent shelling during the night.

The troops, which captured a thousand prisoners on Saturday had only 1,200 casualties.

AIR-FIGHT OFF OSTEND.

LONDON, Oct. 24. It is officially announced that on the 23rd inst. a Naval aeroplane attacked four enemy seaplanes off Ostend, bringing down one and driving off the others.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH CONFERENCE.

BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

PARIS, Oct. 24. It is reported that the Anglo-French Conference at Boulogne, mentioned in a telegram dated the 21st inst., decided on a collective Entente programme for the Eastern front.

The Conference also discussed the Greek question and adopted resolutions which will develop progressively, whereby King Constantine will realise the unity of action and the energy of the Allies.

THE NEED FOR MEN.

WAR OFFICE ACTION.

LONDON, Oct. 24. It is understood that the War Office has decided that all officials, irrespective of rank or class, below 26 years of age, shall be forthwith released for military service.

THE CLIMAX OF THE WAR.

STIRRING APPEAL BY SIR ROBERT BORDEN.

OTTAWA, Oct. 24. Sir Robert Borden, Premier of Canada, in a stirring appeal for national service, says the climax of the war is rapidly approaching. Canada's last hundred thousand men may be the deciding factor. Canada's manhood must answer the challenge if the nation is to have an abiding place in the future.

A FRENCH LOAN IN AMERICA.

ANOTHER BRITISH LOAN EAGERLY AWAITED.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24. For a loan of \$100,000,000 (gold) to cover exports.

Another British loan is eagerly awaited in Wall Street.

WAR PRISONERS' CAMPS IN GERMANY.

SHOCKING CONDITIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 24. A Government Committee has collected from three medical men, who were there, shocking evidence concerning last year's outbreak of typhus at Gardelegen, where 11,000 prisoners, including 32 British, were herded in a small camp and lived, fed, and slept in small huts on filthy pallets. There were no tables or stools, and the air was foetid. All were half starved, half clothed, anemic and emaciated. Many died. The British and French party subsisted on parcels received from Home. The less fortunate Russians daily scavenged for potato peel.

The sanitary conditions were indescribable. The emptying was done with buckets. This task was specially allotted to the British till they were so much reduced by sickness that they could not any longer perform it.

Everyone was covered with lice. The prisoners manifested utter misery and desolation owing to most brutal terrorism, bullying, kicking and hitting by German under-officers. Then typhus broke out, and as soon as this occurred every single German bolted, deliberately abandoning their helpless charges, but the latter were rejected to see that the sentries outside shot down anybody attempting to leave.

Sixteen medical prisoners of various nationalities, of whom twelve eventually contracted typhus, two of them dying, were brought to the camp. They found the condition appalling. There were no nursing appliances whatsoever. There were a few small packets of drugs, no milk, soap or suitable food.

There were two thousand cases of typhus and the mortality was 15 per cent.

The Doctors were summoned daily to report at the fence any noteworthy incident.

When American officials visited Gardelegen they were shown several carcasses of mutton outside the camp. The Americans were duly impressed, but the mutton was removed after their departure.

The senior British medical man pays a tribute to the splendid devotion of the French priests as well as to the British and other orderlies.

NEW ZEALAND'S WAR EXPENDITURE.

A MILLION A MONTH.

WELLINGTON, N.Z., Oct. 24. It is officially stated that New Zealand's war expenditure now amounts to \$1,000,000 a month.

DESTRUCTION OF NORWEGIAN SHIPPING.

WAR INSURANCE RATES INCREASED.

CHRISTIANIA, Oct. 24. Eighteen Norwegian steamers, aggregating 22,375 tons, have been sunk this month.

Fifteen million kroner have been paid in war insurance. War insurance premiums are, therefore, being raised.

MORE STEAMERS SUNK.

BILBAO, Oct. 24. The Spanish steamer *Vitor Gararrio*, has landed the crews of the British steamers *Barbara* and *Midland*, and the Norwegian steamer *Sneid*, all of which were sunk by a German submarine on the 20th inst.

The Captain of the *Vitor Gararrio* states that the commander of the submarine ordered him to return to port on the ground that he was carrying contraband. He warned him that he would be torpedoed without warning if he were caught again.

LONDON, Oct. 24. The following steamers are reported sunk:—*Rafnund and Drift* (Norwegian) *Helga and Goldberg* (Danish) and two sailing ships.

Later. The British steamers *Chuden* and *W. Hargreaves*, and the Norwegian steamer *Rensjell* have been sunk.

NEW ZEALAND STATESMEN AT THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

LONDON, Oct. 24. The Rt. Hon. F. W. Masey, Prime Minister of New Zealand, and the Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Ward, Ex-Prime Minister, attended a meeting of the Privy Council.

We registered Driscoll, taking prisoners and machine guns.

There have been numerous attacks and counterattacks on our left, which we have repulsed.

We have retained our position.

We have repulsed attacks in the region of Opora.

THE QUEEN'S NEEDLEWORK GUILD.

AN APPEAL BY HER MAJESTY.

LONDON, Oct. 24. Her Majesty the Queen appeals for continued support for her Needlework Guild, which has to date sent out nearly 4,000,000 garments to soldiers and sailors.

Her Majesty says an almost unlimited number of things are needed.

THE VOTE FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

LONDON, Oct. 24. The Times states that the Government is considering a scheme whereby soldiers and sailors will be allowed to vote by proxy at elections in their Home constituencies, possibly through their wives.

A million votes are concerned.

HURRICANE AT THE VIRGIN ISLANDS.

LONDON, Oct. 24. It is officially reported that a hurricane at the Virgin Islands has caused 21 deaths, rendered 2,000 homeless, and destroyed the crops. Relief measures are being taken.

[The Virgin Islands are a group in the West Indies, belonging partly to Britain, Denmark and the United States. The population of the British portion according to the last census, was 5,592.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

BRITISH CAPTURE 1,000 YARDS OF TRENCHES.

ENEMY RAIDS REPULSED.

LONDON, Oct. 23. General Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, says:—This afternoon on our right front, south of the Ancre, our line was advanced east of Guedecourt and Lee Boeufs, and we captured over a thousand yards of enemy trenches.

Our front in the neighbourhood of Le Sars was heavily shelled. The enemy massed for an attack south of Grandcourt, but our artillery put a stop to the operation.

The enemy attempted two raids at Guedecourt last night. We stopped one, inflicting heavy casualties. The second penetrated to our outpost line, but by counter-attack we promptly drove them back.

AIR SQUADRONS ACTIVE.

There are 66 further prisoners from the Schwaben Redoubt fighting. Our aeroplanes yesterday bombed two railway stations behind the enemy lines. A moving train was hit and much damage was done to buildings and rolling stock.

Seven enemy machines were brought down and many others forced to land damaged. Eight of our machines have not returned.

PROGRESS ON THE FRENCH FRONT.

PARIS, Oct. 24. A communique states:—North of the Somme we have made progress north-east of Morval. South of the Somme there has been particularly lively fighting in the region of Chaumes Wood.

We captured 50 prisoners yesterday north-west of Sailly-Saillies. Every German aeroplane was shot down.

German aeroplanes bombed Nancy in the morning. There were no casualties.

Since Saturday we have captured 450 prisoners in the Chaumes sector.

Two German aeroplanes were felled on the Somme and three were forced to descend damaged.

French aeroplanes bombed blast furnaces north of Metz and railway stations at Metz and elsewhere, an ammunition dump at Mons-en-Chaussée in the Somme Region and factories at Bombach.

GERMAN CRUISER "SLIGHTLY DAMAGED."

THE GERMAN REPORT.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 23. A Berlin semi-official report states that "the" small cruiser *Muenchen*, slightly damaged by a British submarine on 19th October, has returned to harbour.

The *Muenchen* is a protected cruiser of 3,200 tons and a speed of about 22 knots. She was built in 1906.

THE ENEMY'S OFFENSIVE AGAINST RUMANIA.

LONDON, Oct. 23. A Rumanian communique says, in referring to the northern and north-eastern fronts:—All enemy attempts to debouch from the Uzul Valley into the Olt and Slania Valleys have been singularly repulsed. We repulsed most violent attacks at Predal.

We repulsed Driscoll, taking prisoners and machine guns.

There have been numerous attacks and counterattacks on our left, which we have repulsed.

We have retained our position.

We have repulsed attacks in the region of Opora.

RUMANIAN RETIREMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 23. Today's Rumanian communique says:—In Dobrudja the fighting continues with violence.

Our troops retired immediately to the south of the Cernavoda-Constantia railway.

DOBRUDJA FIGHTING.

SANGUINARY AND RELENTLESS.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 24. The fighting in Dobrudja has been of the most sanguinary and relentless character, especially where Russians and Serbs were pitted against Turks and Bulgarians. It seems that the offensive was taken by either side alternately.

Newspapers estimate that the enemy's object in Dobrudja is primarily demonstrative, with the intention of preventing the Russians assisting the Rumanians in Transylvania, also relieving pressure on the Russian south-western front, perhaps causing withdrawal of part of the Russian forces in the Berezany-Sokal-Vladimir-Volyansk-Kovel region.

An enemy decisive offensive against General Brusiloff is anticipated.

AUSTRIAN PREMIER'S ASSASSINATION.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 23. Socialist circles regard Count Stuergh's assassination as the outcome of persistent refusal to re-establish Parliamentary Government in Austria. It is noted that last Friday an influential convened meeting for the purpose of agitating for this reform was prohibited, although 15,000 had been invited and Parliamentarians had promised to speak.

Austro-German comment shows remarkable anxiety to create the impression that the deed was not due to political motives.

PENAL SERVITUDE FOR KING ALBERT'S DENTIST.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 23. A Saxenarian Englishman, Dr. Bull, who acted as dentist to King Albert, has been sentenced to six years' penal servitude. It is believed that he was charged with assisting British military refugees.

MESOPOTAMIA COMMISSION.

LONDON, Oct. 23. The Daily Mail's political correspondent severely criticises the conduct of the Mesopotamia Commission, especially for not calling General Sir O. Moore Craig, Commander-in-Chief in India, 1910-1914 and Lord Crawley, Secretary of State for India.

THE GREEK CRISIS.

ULTIMATUM BY M. VENIZELOS.

LONDON, Oct. 23. The Morning Post's correspondent at Rome states that M. Venizelos has sent an ultimatum to Bulgaria, demanding immediate evacuation of East Macedonia.

ONTARIO'S "OUR DAY."

LONDON, Oct. 23. Ontario has given a quarter of a million sterling to the Red Cross Fund.

SHIPS SUNK.

LONDON, Oct. 23. Additional sinkings reported are:—Steamers *Huguenot*, *Marchioness*, and *Duke of Devon* (British) from Athens; *Dido*, *Farther*, *Bonnang*, (Norwegian); *Alyd* (Swedish); and several British, Norwegian and Swedish sailing vessels.

VISCONT GREY ON THE WAR.

LONDON, Oct. 23. Viscount Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in the further course of his speech at the banquet given by the Foreign Press Association said:—

We are putting the best life-blood of the nation into the struggle side by side with our Allies. Our cause is one. We stand or fall together. Germany is doing her best to separate us, but we are fully resolved to go through to the end. The memories of our joint sufferings and courage will be a perpetual bond of alliance and sympathy after the war.

Referring to President Wilson's advocacy that neutrals should participate in the war regarding the peace, Viscount Grey said that in order to make that proposition effective the neutrals must be prepared to use force to compel observance of treaties to keep the peace.

We must also come to an agreement after the war regarding the methods under which war should be conducted. Germany had been guilty of more terrible anarchy than the world had ever known. She had broken down all the barriers which ancient civilisation had created in order to keep the horrors of war within range. Neutral nations must see that something is done to ensure that the rules of warfare—kept in future, and that science was not misused for the destruction of mankind.

He concluded:—There must be no end to this war—no peace—excepting a peace which will ensure the nations of Europe freedom from Prussian militarism.

We are determined to continue to make sacrifices until we have secured the future peace of the whole continent of Europe, so that the sacrifice already made shall not have been in vain. (Loud cheers.)

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HONGKONG.

QUICK WORK.

The Cambria Steel Company, of Pennsylvania, have just completed the erection of a new blast furnace in what is claimed to be the record time of 85 days, the "Outlook" (New York) informing us that this time is less by a hundred days than the shortest time previously occupied in such an undertaking. Profits in the steel trade are now abnormally high, and it is a matter of some moment to save even days in adding a new furnace to the equipment of production. In the midst of a boom, when it is difficult to get workmen and materials are scarce, the Cambria Company have saved over three months. We are told how the bricklayers first followed close upon the heels of the excavators and then climbed almost inch by inch behind the steel workers, as these fired the plates of the wide-girth furnace and the hot stoves, and thus the brick lining was completed at an interval of only seven days after the steel work. A million dollars, a thousand workmen, 3,000,000 bricks, 7,000,000 pounds of steel, and 322,200 days are the essential figures of the construction. The word had been passed round, as the "Outlook" says, that the employees were out for a record, and all the workmen, including the Slav labourers, entered into the spirit of the thing with enthusiasm, loyalty, and efficiency of the highest order. We suspect that this is not an exhaustive statement of the terms as between employers and employees. Nothing is said about hours and wages, which probably had something to do with the enthusiasm of the workers. But in any case it demonstrates that these Americans, even in the country in which the policy of "cannery" originated, do so conscientiously, and so get a definite piece of work out of hand without waste of time. (Daily Chronicle)

SUNSHINE AND COMMON SENSE.

Use an external application of Chamberlain's Pain-Expeller. In a few days it will get you up and out into the sunshine, then eat, drink, and move the sick, red blood to your veins, and accredit the system of this troublemaker. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

A COMEDY OF PIG.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS QUARREL OVER BACON.

The Germans have human touches about them sometimes after all, at any rate the Socialists.

The Deutsche Tageszeitung recently reported a heated discussion at the regular meeting of the local branch of the Social Democratic Federation at a large town in north-east Germany. The Socialists are split into two factions just now, as is well known, and the more advanced section is all for stopping the war.

A vehement debate was in progress on this point. After a while the meeting got to personalities. A progressive said it was all very well for the secretary to talk patriotically about carrying on all costs. Everybody knew, or perhaps everybody did not know, that he had a big side of bacon strung up in his loft, with Heaven only knew how many sausages and what not. It was easy to talk about holding out when things were like that.

This revelation brought forth storms of hisses and "Turn him out! Turn him out! Turn him out!"

The chairman (also a progressive) rose with much dignity and chided the brethren for their behaviour. Altho' unable to see eye to eye with the secretary in the matter of politics just now, he said, he could not allow so worthy a comrade to be called to account in that fashion for what, after all, was only the judicious exercise of a little foresight. For that matter, as they all know, Heaven helped those who helped themselves.

The incriminated secretary, not to be outdone in urbanity, rose in his turn and thanked the chairman for his intervention. As far as that goes, he said, the chairman could scarcely have acted otherwise, for, to tell the truth, he has the other half of the pig at home now.

Tableau, during which the meeting broke up in confusion.

A PRISONER FROM KUT.

WELL TREATED, AND FOOD GOOD

Gumla, 27th September. A lady writes from Gumla to say that she has received news from her son—one of the prisoners from Kut—who has been taken to the hospital at Constantinople. He is well, and is being treated by the Turkish authorities. He is now in the hospital at Constantinople, and is being treated by the Turkish authorities. He is now in the hospital at Constantinople, and is being treated by the Turkish authorities.

WHY let the children rock their little bodies in such a distressing manner when you can so easily cure them with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Stomach Remedy. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

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LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, Port Said & Marseilles	NOBE Capt. D. ASHLEY	Noon 3rd Nov.	Direct Service
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	MALTA Capt. C. C. TALBOT	about 8th Nov.	Direct Service
LONDON & BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, Port Said & Marseilles	NYANZA Capt. J. GAUNT	Noon 17th Nov.	Connecting at Colombo with Mail Steamer Mongolia

Wireless on all steamers. Return tickets at a fare and a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, and FREIGHTS, apply to
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
R. V. D. PARR,
Acting Superintendent.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

AMERICAN LINE. FOR VICTORIA, AND TACOMA, VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S. "CANADA MARU".....Capt. T. Sumagaki.....Saturday, 11th Nov., at 3 p.m.
† Omitting Manila, Keelung and Nagasaki.

AUSTRALIAN LINE. FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, AND ADELAIDE.

S.S. "NANKING MARU".....Friday, 27th Oct., at Noon.

BOMBAY LINE. FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORTSWORTH, TENHAM AND COLOMBO.

S.S. "INDO MARU".....Capt. T. Sumagaki.....Monday, 30th Oct., at Noon.

JAVA LINE. FOR MANILA, SANDAKAN, MACASSAR, SAMARANG, SOURABAYA & BATAVIA.

S.S. "ANNAN MARU".....Monday, 30th Oct.
S.S. "SHIBETORO MARU".....Capt. S. Yamane.....Friday, 3rd Nov., at Noon
† Calling at Sourabaya, Samarang and Batavia.

FORMOSA LINE. FOR TAMSUI, KEELUNG, ANPING, TAKAO, VIA SWATOW, AND AMOY.

S.S. "AMAKUSA MARU".....Capt. Konishi.....Sunday, 29th Oct., at 10 a.m.
* Calling at Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.

These Formosa Lineers will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF near the Harbour Office.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, APPLY TO:-

H. YAMAUCHI, Manager.

TEL. Nos. 744 & 745.

No. 1, Queen's Building.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

STEAMERS	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
ST. ALBANS		10th Nov., at 11 a.m.
EASTERN	2nd December	20th Dec., at 11 a.m.

THE above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State Rooms have Electric Fans, a duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried. All Steamers fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For further particulars, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transshipment at CAPE TOWN, in conjunction with the
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.
AND
AFRICAN LINE.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong.

Steamers	From Hongkong	On or about
GENOA	On or about	25th Oct.

For Freight and further particulars apply to

DODWELL & CO. LTD., Agents.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

REGULAR SAILINGS via PORTS AND RIVER and PANAMA CANALS.

(With liberty to call at the Malay Coast).

For BOSTON & NEW YORK.

S.S. KOREMONT CASTLE.....On or about 8th November.

It is intended that the above vessel will proceed via Panama Canal.

For Freight & further particulars, apply to

DODWELL & CO. LTD., Agents.

THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

Sails on or about

S.S. HIGUN MARU, For Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.....30th Oct.

For Freight or Passage apply to

DODWELL & CO. LTD., Agents.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

DODWELL & CO. LTD., Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TEAN	Oct. 26, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	SHILANG	Oct. 26, at 4 p.m.
PAKHAI & RAIPHONG	KAPONG	Oct. 26, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	ANUT	Oct. 27, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	LUCHOW	Oct. 27, Daylight.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	CHENNA	Oct. 31, at 4 p.m.
TIENSIN	KUICHOW	Nov. 2, at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER—Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANTU".

MANILA LINE. Twin Screw Steamers "Chinboa," "Taming" & "Tea" Excellent Saloon accommodation, Electric Fans fitted. Extra state-rooms on deck, aft on "Taming" and "Tea".

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS & CARGO.

S.S. "Anhui," "Chenan," "Luchow," "Yingchow," "Shantung" and "Sinking," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, HAIKOW & RAIPHONG	WINGSANG	THURSDAY, Oct. 26, Daylight.
HOHAIW & RAIPHONG	LOOSANG	FRIDAY, Oct. 27, at 8 a.m.
SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	SATURDAY, Oct. 28, at Noon.
MANILA	TEENSANG	SATURDAY, Oct. 28, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	LAISANG	TUESDAY, Oct. 31, Daylight.
HOHAIW & RAIPHONG	PAISANG	TUESDAY, Oct. 31, at 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENSIN	CHONGSANG	WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1, Daylight.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	KUMSANG	SATURDAY, Nov. 4, at Noon.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	SATURDAY, Nov. 4, at 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	ONSANG	WEDNESDAY, Nov. 8, at Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

THE steamers Kumsang, Laosang, Loosang & Fookang leave about every 3 weeks generally call at Shanghai en route for Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 23 days. This service is supplemented by the Yookang, Kumsang leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama (when sufficient inducement is offered) Kobe & Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 19 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified Surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei.

‡ Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kuchai, Laidai, Dairen, Simpoora, Tawao, Usukan, Jessoon and Labuan.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passport with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,

General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG & RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched EASTWARD and WESTWARD at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,

Telephone No. 215.

Agents.



R.M.S.P. THE ROYAL MAIL

STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

HOMEWARD.

FOR	STEAMERS	DATE OF DEPARTURE
GENOA	MERIONETHSHIRE	End of November.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Sailing to VICTORIA, YANCOOVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA and

PORTLAND.

For freight and further particulars apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,

AGENTS.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. 10.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO. LTD.

AGENTS.

Telephone Nos. 226 & 227.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO. LTD.

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DAVID SASSOON & CO. LTD.

SHIPPING

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High-Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMERS	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
HAIRAN	Capt. J. S. Thomson	FRIDAY, 27th Oct. at 11 a.m.
HAICHING	Capt. W. C. Passmore	TUESDAY, 31st Oct. at 11 a.m.

SWATOW

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.,

General Managers.

SHIPPING

FRANK WATERHOUSE & CO., INC.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Steamship "KEISHIN MARU" will be despatched for the above ports early in November.

FOR VANCOUVER & SEATTLE.

The Steamship "TENSHO MARU" will be despatched for the above ports early in November.

For Freight and further particulars apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Agents.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 10.

Hongkong, Oct. 18, 1916.

IT

Through Bills of Lading issued for DATA.

VIA PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH

AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship "YOKO MARU" Captain D. Asanuy, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port on or about FRIDAY, the 3rd November, 1916, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above ports. The "Yoko Maru" will proceed through to Port Said, Marseilles and London.

Silk and Valuable Goods for Bombay (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer of the P. & O. S. N. Co.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to

E. V. D. PARR,

Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, Oct. 20, 1916.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.

JAVA-PACIFIC LINE.

THE Steamship "YUKIMARU"

having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 28th October, 1916, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 2nd October, 1916, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chipped and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 28th October, at 10 a.m. by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Godard and Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.

Hongkong, Oct. 21, 1916. Agents 1168

FRANK WATERHOUSE & CO., INC.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SEATTLE, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship "Tenjo Maru" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 28th October, at 5 p.m., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chipped and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 28th October, at 5 p.m. by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Godard and Douglas.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Agents.

Hongkong, Oct. 19, 1916. Agents 1168

FRANK WATERHOUSE & CO., INC.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, SINGAPORE

THE Steamship "GREGORY APCAR"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 28th October, at 5 p.m., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chipped and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 28th October, at 5 p.m. by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Godard and Douglas.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DAVID SASSOON & CO. LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, Oct. 19, 1916. Agents 1168

FRANK WATERHOUSE & CO., INC.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, SINGAPORE

THE Steamship "GREGORY APCAR"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

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No Fire Insurance will be effected by us.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DAVID SASSOON & CO. LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, Oct. 19, 1916. Agents 1168

FRANK WATERHOUSE & CO., INC.

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Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DAVID SASSOON & CO. LTD.

SHARE REPORT

OCTOBER 25TH. 1916.

BANKS.			
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125	\$762½ m.	E.S. Interim 6½ p.c.
MARINE INSURANCE.			
Cantons	\$ 50	\$400 b.	Interim of \$15 %/o 1915. 6½ p.c.
North China	\$25	T. 187½	Int. 12½ % a/o 1915
Unions	\$100	\$925 b. 980 m.	Final of \$30 and bonus \$10 a/o 1914. Interim of \$30 a/o 1915
Yangtze	\$ 60	\$355	Final of \$15 making \$13 for 1914 and Int. of \$3 4½ p.c.

FIRE INSURANCES.		on account 1912 ...	\$ p.s.
China Fire	\$ 20	\$7 and bonus \$2 for 1914	5 p.s.
Hongkong Fire ...	\$ 50	\$27 for 1914	7 p.c.
SHIPPING.			
Douglas Steamship	\$50	\$1 final and \$3 bonus, making \$14 a/c 1913-16	114 p.c.
Steamboat	\$ 15	\$1 for 1915	44 p.c.
Indo-China	25	6% for 1913	6 p.s.
(Preferred)	\$45 b.	10% Bonus	8 p.s.
(Deferred)	\$132 b. & ss.		

<p>“Shell” Transporta 21 11/2</p> <p>“Star Ferry” 10 \$38 b.</p>		<p>5/- a/c 1915 Coupon 25</p> <p>2/- a/c 1916 Coupon 36</p> <p>31.65 dividend 45 cents</p> <p>Bonus for year ending</p> <p>30/4/16</p>
<p>REFINERIES.</p> <p>China Sugars 100 \$128 b.</p> <p>Malayan Sugars... F. 30 \$39</p>		<p>5/- for 1910</p> <p>10/- p.c.</p> <p>5/- for 1915</p>

MINING.			
Kallans	£1 30/-	1/- s/c 1915/16, Compana No.	
Lambais	gns. 10 T. 25	Tls. 1 for 1916	4 p.s.
Raubs	£1 22/-		
Trench Mines	£1 23/6 5.	2/- s/c 1916	
		1/- s/c 1916	
Ural Compana	£1 34/9	9 % for 1913	
BOOKS, WHARVES			

AND GODOWNS.			
Kowloon Wharves	\$ 50	\$85 b. & aa.	\$34 for 1915
H.K. & Whampoa	\$ 50	\$133 1/2 aa.	\$5 for 1915
Docks			
Shanghai Docks	T. 108	T. 92 b.	Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 30/4/15
Hongkw Wharfe	T. 100	T. 85	Tls. 3 for 1915

HOTELS, LANDS AND BUILDINGS			
Hongkong Hotels...	50	\$115	\$3 a/c 1916 6 1/2 p.c.
Central Estates ...	\$100	\$101 b.	\$7 a/c 1915..... 7 p.c.
Hongkong Lands ...	\$100	\$101 sa.	Interim div. of \$3 1/2 7 p.c.
Humphreys Estates	\$ 10	\$7 b.	35 cents for 1915 5 1/2 p.c.
Kowloon Lands ...	\$ 30	\$38	\$2 1/2 for 1915 6 1/2 p.c.
West Point ...	\$ 50	\$88 a.	Interim of \$3 4 1/2 p.c.

Shanghai Leads	T. 50	1. 92	6 % interim s/o 1915.....	8½ p.c
COTTON MILLS.				
Ewos	T. 50	T. 162½ b.	Ths. 16 for year ending 31.10.15	10½ p.c.
Shanghai Cottons	T. 50	T. 112 b.	Ths. 5 div. a/c year ended 30-3-15.	6 p.c.
Kung Yik	T. 10	T. 162 b.	Ths. 14 for 1915.....	10½ p.c.

Y. ngatzenpoo	T. b	T. 8		
MISCELLANEOUS.				
China-Borneo	12	\$84	72 cts. for 1915.....	23 cts.
Light & Powers ...	8	\$43 b.	6 p.c. for year ending 28-2-06.....	
China-Providents ..	10	\$9.20	70 cents for 1915	74 p.c.
Dairy Farms	8	\$30 a.	\$1.95 for year ending 31-7-15	3 p.c.

Green Islands	£ 10	£102 a. & c.	60 cents for 1915	4 p. c.
Hongkong Electric	£ 10	£54 1/2 b.	£2 1/2 for 1915/1916	4 p. c.
Hongkong Ice	£ 22	£160	£2 on a/c 1916	7 1/2 p. c.
Hongkong Ropes	£ 10	£34 b.	£1 interim 1916	32 p. c.
Hongkong Tramways	6/-	£7 1/2 m.	7 % interim a/c 1916	
			cents 16 1/2 per share	4 1/2 p. c.
Morning Posts	£ 25	£20	£2 for 1915	
Peak Tramways	£ 10	£10 b.	7 % for 1915/1916	7 1/2 a. c.
		£3 1/2 p. b.		

Steam Laundry.....	\$ 5	\$31 b.	25 cents for 1915/1916..	84 p. a.
Union Waterboats	\$ 10	\$17	\$1 for 1915.....	81 p. a.
Watsons	\$ 10	\$4.00 b.	70 cents for 1915	118 p. a.
William Powell	\$ 7	\$6.00 a.	60 cents for 1913/1914...	

s—sellers. ex—exaler. b—buyers.
 Telegraphic Add. "RIALTO" MCKON & TAYLOR
 Telephone No. 990. P.O.B. No. 111, Share and General Trading.
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